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DATE: Tuesday, May 24, 2005

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<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	L10 and irradi\$	50
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	L9 and transgenic	128
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	L8 and fus\$	240
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	L7 and protoplast	263
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L6 and artificial chromosome	329
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L5 and artificial	391
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L3 and plant	523
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L3 and plant	523
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	minichromosome	810
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and irradiat\$	17
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	plant artificial chromosome	82

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(ROSPATENT) added to list of core patent offices covered  
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data from INPADOC  
NEWS 5 FEB 28 BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available  
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NEWS 9 MAR 03 MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded  
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NEWS 11 MAR 22 Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY  
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NEWS 13 MAR 22 REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags  
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fields  
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applications.  
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NEWS 19 MAY 23 GBFULL enhanced with patent drawing images  
NEWS 20 MAY 23 REGISTRY has been enhanced with source information from  
CHEMCATS

NEWS EXPRESS JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT  
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:31:17 ON 24 MAY 2005

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:31:24 ON 24 MAY 2005  
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=> s artificial chromosome?  
L1 10153 ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOME?

=> s l1 and plant?  
L2 2209 L1 AND PLANT?

=> s l2 and irradiat?  
L3 8 L2 AND IRRADIAT?

=> dup rem l3  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3  
L4 8 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-8 ti

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI Minichromosome formation in Chlorella cells **irradiated** with  
electron beams.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
TI A method for introducing foreign materials into cells using a laser beam  
to perforate the cell membrane

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI Rice genome organization: The centromere and genome interactions.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI Identification of YAC clones containing the mutable slender glume locus  
slg in rice (Oryza sativa L.).

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI Induction and characterization of Ph1 wheat mutants.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI A YAC contig spanning the nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome, Fanconi  
anaemia group C, and xeroderma pigmentosum group A loci on chromosome 9q.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI Identification of a yeast **artificial chromosome** clone  
encoding an accessory factor for the human interferon gamma receptor:  
Evidence for multiple accessory factors.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI MAPPING **IRRADIATION** HYBRIDS TO COSMID AND YEAST  
**ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOME** LIBRARIES BY DIRECT HYBRIDIZATION  
OF ALU-PCR PRODUCTS.

=> s l2 and protoplast?  
L5 44 L2 AND PROTOPLAST?

=> s l5 and fus?  
L6 13 L5 AND FUS?

=> dup rem 16

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6

L7 13 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-13 ti

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Production of human or human/porcine chimeric inactivation resistant coagulation factor VIII (FVIIIc) from **plant** cells and whole **plants**

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Cloning and sequences of pectate lyase genes isolated from environmental microorganisms, and uses in treating **plant** fibers or any pectate- or polygalacturonic acid-comprising material

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Thermostable  $\alpha$ -glucosidase genes isolated from environmental bacteria and their use for hydrolysis of malto-oligosaccharides and liquefied starch in food processing and dental care products

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Chemoenzymatic methods for the synthesis of statins and stain intermediates

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Identification, cloning and sequences of microbial monooxygenases and their use for chiral synthesis and drug screening

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Identification, characterization and sequences of thermostable amylases from environmental samples, and their use for starch hydrolysis

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Method of making **plant artificial chromosomes** comprising exogenous nucleic acids and their use for **plant** breeding

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI A new approach for the identification and cloning of genes: the pBACwich system using Cre/lox site-specific recombination

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Evolution of whole cells and organisms by recursive sequence recombination

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI Genomic reconstruction by mitotic recombination of YACs.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 13 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN

TI Development of an in vivo complementation system for identification of **plant** genes using yeast **artificial chromosomes** (YACS).

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI New vector for transfer of yeast **artificial chromosomes** to mammalian cells.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI MITOTIC RECOMBINATION OF YEAST **ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOMES**.

=> d ab

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
AB The invention includes methods for production of a polypeptide having coagulation factor VIII (FVIIIc) activity by introduction of a polynucleotide construct into a **plant** cell. The construct includes an encoding sequence for a polypeptide of FVIIIc or a functional variant thereof. The **plant** cell is cultured or regenerated into a **plant** and the polypeptide or functional variant of FVIIIc is expressed therein. The invention also includes vectors, **plant** cells, **plant** tissues, **plants** and seeds containing a polynucleotide sequence encoding a functional variant of human FVIIIc. The invention further includes a recombinant DNA mol. having a promoter which is functional in **plants** operably linked to a coding sequence which codes for a polynucleotide having FVIIIc activity. Production of a B-domain deletion variant of FVIIIc in **plant protoplasts**, whole **plant** and calli was demonstrated.

=> d pi

L7	ANSWER 1 OF 13	CAPLUS	COPYRIGHT 2005	ACS on STN		
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	
PI	US 2005060775	A1	20050317	US 2004-863969	20040608	

=> s minichromosome?

L8 2435 MINICHROMOSOME?

=> s l8 and plant?

1 FILES SEARCHED...

L9 391 L8 AND PLANT?

=> s l9 and irradi?

L10 10 L9 AND IRRADI?

=> dup rem l10

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10

L11 9 DUP REM L10 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d 1-9 ti

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI Retrotransposon-mediated restoration of Chlorella telomeres: Accumulation of Zepp retrotransposons at termini of newly formed **minichromosomes**.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI **Minichromosome** formation in Chlorella cells **irradiated** with electron beams.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI Alteration of chromosome numbers by generation of **minichromosomes**: Is there a lower limit of chromosome size for stable segregation?.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI DNA repair in a yeast origin of replication: Contributions of photolyase and nucleotide excision repair.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
TI Cytological effects of pollen **irradiation** on wheat x Leymus angustus hybrids

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
TI The RHC21 gene of budding yeast, a homologue of the fission yeast rad21+gene, is essential for chromosome segregation.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 9 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 1

TI An unstable **minichromosome** generates variegated oil yellow maize seedlings.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI Cloning and characterisation of the Schizosaccharomyces pombe rad32 gene: A gene required for repair of double strand breaks and recombination.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI The mcm2-1 mutation of yeast causes DNA damage with a RAD9 requirement for repair.

=> s protoplast and fus? and plant?

L12 3785 PROTOPLAST AND FUS? AND PLANT?

=> s l12 and (artificial or minichromosome?)

L13 40 L12 AND (ARTIFICIAL OR MINICHROMOSOME?)

=> dup rem l13

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13

L14 39 DUP REM L13 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Production of human or human/porcine chimeric inactivation resistant coagulation factor VIII (FVIIIc) from **plant** cells and whole **plants**

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI **Plant protoplast** technology: current status

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Cloning and sequences of pectate lyase genes isolated from environmental microorganisms, and uses in treating **plant** fibers or any pectate- or polygalacturonic acid-comprising material

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Thermostable  $\alpha$ -glucosidase genes isolated from environmental bacteria and their use for hydrolysis of malto-oligosaccharides and liquefied starch in food processing and dental care products

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Chemoenzymatic methods for the synthesis of statins and stain intermediates

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Identification, cloning and sequences of microbial monooxygenases and their use for chiral synthesis and drug screening

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Identification, characterization and sequences of thermostable amylases from environmental samples, and their use for starch hydrolysis

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Induction mechanism of cytoplasmic male sterility by **artificial** chimera synthesis in Brassica

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Heritable endogenous gene regulation in **plants** with designed polydactyl zinc finger transcription factors

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN



TI Rational design of **artificial** zinc-finger proteins using a nondegenerate recognition code table.

=> d 2 ab

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Robust and reproducible **protoplast-to-plant** systems are crucial for underpinning genetic manipulation technol. involving somatic hybridization and transformation. Novel and effective approaches for maximising the efficiency of such **protoplast** cultures include supplementation of media with surfactants and **artificial** gas carriers, such as perfluorochems. and Hb. Phys. parameters, particularly electrostimulation, also enhance the development of protoplasts and **protoplast**-derived cells in culture. DNA uptake into protoplasts is now a routine and universally accepted procedure in **plant** biotechnol. for introducing and evaluating both short-term (transient) and long-term (stable) expression of genes in cells and regenerated **plants**. Importantly, **protoplast fusion** overcomes pre- and post-zygotic sexual incompatibility barriers and generates novel germplasm through new nuclear-cytoplasmic combinations. In this respect, considerable progress has been made in generating somatic hybrid **plants**, particularly in citrus, brassicas and potato. Isolated protoplasts are also a unique single cell system for evaluating aspects of ultrastructure, genetics and physiol., with potential for the biosynthesis of novel secondary, products, including com.-important recombinant proteins (e.g. antibodies), and as systems in toxicity screening. Recent advances in **protoplast** technol. have benefited from advances in animal and microbial cell culture, with interesting parallels existing between these systems. Further innovations will necessitate the strengthening of interdisciplinary links in these research fields and the requirement for continued dialogue and co-operation between workers with diverse but complementary skills.

=> d 2 so

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

SO Acta Physiologiae Plantarum (2005), 27(1), 117-129  
CODEN: APPLDE; ISSN: 0137-5881

=> d 11-20 ti

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Analysis of MADS box protein-protein interactions in living **plant** cells

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI A chimeric green fluorescent protein gene as an embryogenic marker in transgenic cell culture of *Nicotiana glauca* Viv.

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Method of making **plant artificial** chromosomes comprising exogenous nucleic acids and their use for **plant** breeding

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 39 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN

TI Somatic hybridization and applications in **plant** breeding.

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Changes in mitochondrial and chloroplast genome structure accompanied with cytoplasmic male sterility induced by **protoplast fusion** and chimera synthesis in Brassicaceae

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 TI A new approach for the identification and cloning of genes: the pBACwich system using Cre/lox site-specific recombination

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
 TI Fertile hybrid **plant** regeneration from somatic hybridization between *Triticum aestivum* and *Agropyron elongatum*.

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 TI Evolution of whole cells and organisms by recursive sequence recombination

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 39 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN  
 TI Efficient selection of potato heterokaryons by flow cytometric sorting and the regeneration of hybrid **plants**.

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
 TI Production of intergeneric hybrid calli from C-3 and C-4 species of *Amaranthaceae* through **protoplast fusion**.

=> s 17 ab

L15 41 17 AB

=> del 115 y

=> d 17 ab

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
 AB Hybrid **plants** were obtained from **protoplast fusion** between *Triticum aestivum* L. (2n = 42) and *Agropyron elongatum* (2n = 70) via PEG method, but they did not produce seeds. The ovaries of hybrid **plants** were used to induce hybrid calli again from which was followed by **plant** regeneration. The hybrid characteristics of the calli and **plants** were determined by chromosome counting and analysis of esterase isozyme. The results revealed that both of them still retained the hybrid nature. Two of these hybrid **plants** survived and produced seeds after they were transported into soil. The analysis of phenotype, chromosome, isozyme and RAPD of F1 **plants** again proved their hybridity thus indicating that fertile hybrid **plants** were produced. Chromosome fragments appeared in the root cells of F1 and F2 **plants**. The analysis of PMCs of F2 **plants** revealed that the range of chromosomal number were 18 II apprx 22 II and pairing or segregating chromosomal fragments were observed, confirming that the chromosomal fragments were **minichromosomes**. The hybrid F1 and F2 **plants** grew vigorously, the stalks were strong, the ears and grains were bigger than parent wheat ("Jinan 177"). Now a lot of F2 spike lines are growing and further analysis will be underway.

=> d 17 so

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN  
 SO Acta Botanica Sinica, (April, 1999) Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. 349-352. print. CODEN: CHWHAY. ISSN: 0577-7496.

=> d 21-30 ti

L14 ANSWER 21 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on



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TI Characteristics of **artificial** hybrids between *Lentinula edodes* and *Coriolus versicolor*.

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI Gene manipulation: Its impact on tree improvement.

L14 ANSWER 23 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

TI Application of biotechnology to agricultural production

L14 ANSWER 24 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI Genomic reconstruction by mitotic recombination of YACs.

L14 ANSWER 25 OF 39 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN

TI Development of an in vivo complementation system for identification of **plant** genes using yeast **artificial** chromosomes (YACS).

L14 ANSWER 26 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI New vector for transfer of yeast **artificial** chromosomes to mammalian cells.

L14 ANSWER 27 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI MITOTIC RECOMBINATION OF YEAST **ARTIFICIAL** CHROMOSOMES.

L14 ANSWER 28 OF 39 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN

TI The development of genetically modified varieties of agricultural crops by the seeds industry.

L14 ANSWER 29 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI Preferential recovery of somatic hybrids from **protoplast fusion** of two *Nicotiana* species in the absence of **artificial** selection.

L14 ANSWER 30 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI Tissue culture technique and its application in major agronomic crops.

=> d 31-39 ti

L14 ANSWER 31 OF 39 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN

TI **Plant** regeneration of 'Valencia' sweet orange, 'Femminello' lemon, and the interspecific somatic hybrid following **protoplast fusion**.

L14 ANSWER 32 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Insect growth inhibitors from *Petunia* and other solanaceous **plants**

L14 ANSWER 33 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI MAPPING OF THE FIELD DISTRIBUTION AROUND DIELECTROPHORETICALLY ALIGNED CELLS BY MEANS OF SMALL PARTICLES AS FIELD PROBES.

L14 ANSWER 34 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on

STN  
 TI IN-VITRO TISSUE CULTURE A TOOL FOR RICE IMPROVEMENT.

L14 ANSWER 35 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on  
 STN  
 TI PARASEXUAL CROSSES BY HYPHAL ANASTOMOSIS AND **PROTOPLAST  
 FUSION** IN THE ENTOMOPATHOGEN VERTICILLIUM-LECANII.

L14 ANSWER 36 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on  
 STN  
 TI INDUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF **ARTIFICIAL** DIPLOIDS FROM THE  
 HAPLOID YEAST TORULASPORA-DELBRUECKII.

L14 ANSWER 37 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on  
 STN  
 TI BUILDING A BETTER TOMATO BIOTECH FIRMS ARE CULTIVATING WAYS TO MAKE CROPS  
 TASTIER AND MORE APPEALING.

L14 ANSWER 38 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on  
 STN  
 TI INTRASPECIFIC **PROTOPLAST FUSION** BETWEEN AUXOTROPHIC  
 MUTANTS OF RHIZOCTONIA-SOLANI.

L14 ANSWER 39 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on  
 STN  
 TI NOVEL TECHNIQUES OF GENE TRANSFER AND **PLANT** IMPROVEMENT AN  
 APPRAISAL OF TRANSFORMATION IN EUKARYOTES.

=> s ((klimyuk v?) or (klimyuk, v?))/au  
 L15 81 ((KLIMYUK V?) OR (KLIMYUK, V?))/AU

=> s l15 and (artificial chromosome or minichromosome)  
 L16 2 L15 AND (ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOME OR MINICHROMOSOME)

=> dup rem l16  
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16  
 L17 2 DUP REM L16 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-2 ti

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 TI Method of making plant artificial chromosomes comprising exogenous nucleic  
 acids and their use for plant breeding

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 TI PYAC-GN, a yeast **artificial chromosome** vector which  
 codes GUS and APH(3')II reporter genes for plant cells

=> s ((kuchuk n?) or (kuchuk, n?))/au  
 L18 48 ((KUCHUK N?) OR (KUCHUK, N?))/AU

=> s l18 and (artificial chromosome or minichromosome)  
 L19 1 L18 AND (ARTIFICIAL CHROMOSOME OR MINICHROMOSOME)

=> d ti

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 TI Method of making plant artificial chromosomes comprising exogenous nucleic  
 acids and their use for plant breeding